Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Kansas, 2014

		-,	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
All industries including state and local government ⁴		3.5	37.2
Private industry ⁴		3.2	30.5
Goods-producing ⁴		4.0	9.6
Natural resources and mining ^{4,5}		4.8	0.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴		4.7	0.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁵		5.0	0.5
Construction		4.4	2.3
Construction		4.4	2.3
Construction of buildings	236	3.4	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.0	
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.5	1.5
Manufacturing		3.8	6.3
Manufacturing		3.8	6.3
Food manufacturing	311	3.7	1.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	3.0	0.2
Machinery manufacturing	333	4.4	0.9
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.8	
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.8	1.1
Service-providing		2.9	20.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁷		3.7	8.3
Wholesale trade		4.6	2.7
Retail trade		3.4	3.8

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Kansas, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.2	0.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.1	0.2
Food and beverage stores	445	3.1	0.6
Gasoline stations	447	5.1	0.4
General merchandise stores	452	4.4	1.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁷		3.6	1.7
Rail transportation ⁷	482	1.4	0.1
Truck transportation	484	3.0	
Couriers and messengers	492	9.6	
Warehousing and storage	493	3.9	
Utilities		1.6	0.1
Information		0.7	0.2
Information		0.7	0.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.4	0.9
Finance and insurance		1.3	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing		1.8	0.2
Real estate	531	2.1	0.2
Professional and business services		1.6	2.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.6	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises		1.4	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.6	1.9

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Kansas, 2014

rubic 41 Includince rutes and numbers of nomutal occupational inju	 	-,	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Waste management and remediation services	562	8.5	0.3
Educational and health services		4.3	6.1
Educational services		1.8	0.2
Health care and social assistance		4.4	6.0
Ambulatory health care services Hospitals	621 622	2.5 4.8	
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.6	
Social assistance	624	4.7	1.0
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		3.0	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.5	0.3
Accommodation and food services		3.1	1.9
Accommodation	721	2.9	0.2
Food services and drinking places	722	3.1	1.7
Other services (except public administration)		2.5	0.7
Other services (except public administration)		2.5	0.7
Repair and maintenance	811	3.6	0.4
State and local government ⁴			
State government ⁴			
Local government ⁴		5.2	5.9
Goods-producing ⁴			(8)
I and the second			4

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Kansas, 2014

	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Construction			(8)
Construction			(⁸)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237		(⁸)
Service-providing		5.2	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁷		3.6	0.1
Utilities		3.6	0.1
Utilities	221	3.6	0.1
Educational and health services		4.8	3.8
Educational services		4.5	3.1
Educational services	611	4.5	3.1
Health care and social assistance		7.3	0.7
Hospitals	622	7.1	0.7

Table 4. Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Kansas, 2014

Indu	stry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)

 $^{^{1}}$ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2012.

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. U.S. Department of Labor. Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating